

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

October 25.—Marine Plant, schooner, 142 tons, Captain Gibson, from Honolulu the 18th September.
October 25.—Sophia, American whaling schooner, 110 tons, Captain Baldwin, from the South Sea Fisheries.
October 25.—Architect, American ship, 524 tons, Captain Cassin, from San Francisco, 15th September. Passengers—Mr. Charles Foster, Mr. Charles Gustave, Mr. W. Gustave, Mr. A. W. Macpherson, Mr. W. N. Milton, and Mrs. Casper.
A ship was off the heads to the southward last night, but from the thick weather had not entered at one o'clock this morning.

CLEARANCE.

October 25.—Ariadne, Hamburg schooner, 110 tons, Captain Vierick, for Valparaiso.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

Today.—Dorset, for Hobart Town; Valparaiso, for Melbourne; Ariadne, for Valparaiso.

COASTERS INWARDS.

October 25.—Sylph, 23, Orpen, from Brisbane Water, with 9000 feet timber; Jenny Lind, 33, House, from Newcastle, with 45 tons coals; Fanny, 34, Lawrence, from Melbourne, with 35 tons coals, 52 hides, and 1000 lbs. sugar; 12th September. Passengers—Mr. Charles Foster, Mr. Charles Gustave, Mr. W. Gustave, Mr. A. W. Macpherson, Mr. W. N. Milton, and Mrs. Casper.
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COASTERS OUTWARDS.

October 25.—Primus, 33, Lever, for Broulee, with sundries; Sylph, 23, Orpen, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; Norma, 35, McDonald, for Wollongong, in ballast; Juliet, 35, Rogers, for the Tweed, with sundries; William the Fourth, steamer, 54, Sullivan, for Wollongong, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

October 25.—Sophia, from the South Sea Fisheries: 40 barrels sperm oil, S. Wilkinson, Jun.

EXPORTS.

October 25.—Ariadne, for Valparaiso: 120 tons coals, A. Dreuter.

SHIPS' MAIL.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follows:—
For London.—By the Antonio, Bolivia, and Blackfriar, on Friday evening, at 6.
For the Atlantic.—By the John Buchanan, on Monday evening, at 6.
For the Pacific.—By the Connet, this evening, at 6.
For Auckland.—By the Mauniki, this evening, at 6.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

Entered on arrival, October 25.—The Sophia, whaler, 110 tons, Captain Baldwin, from the South Sea Fisheries: 40 barrels sperm oil, S. Wilkinson, Jun.

STRAM.

The British steamer Aala, on her passage from Liverpool to New York, had made the quickest passage of four hours time than any other vessel on the line.

THE UNITED STATES SHIP FLYING CLOUD.

The United States ship Flying Cloud, 2500 tons, arrived at San Francisco from New York, after a rapid passage of 87 days.

THE SHARON (STEAMER) LEFT LAUNCESTON.

Heads at half-past nine o'clock on the morning of the 16th, and Circular Head at half-past five on the evening of the 17th. The ship arrived at Melbourne on the 18th instant.

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board the ship China, and proceeded towards the Sandwich Islands. The weather has been very bad this season. All July was a continuation of thick weather, and strong winds, which rendered the navigation of those seas very bad, and required the greatest exertions on the part of the masters and crews to keep their ships from going on shore or among the ice. Whales were very scarce. On the 25th, thirty ships in sight and not one where they were very plentiful the season before. From July 25th to August 20th, the China experienced very bad weather, and had three very heavy gales; lost four boats and carried away fore-top-mast, main-top-mast and 110-boom, besides losing masts and cables of deck. The ship Mary Mitchell, Bayre, of San Francisco, was lost in the ice. The following reports have been received from ship William Wirt, Captain Fisher, arrived at Lahaina, on or about the 15th July. No word from her crew. Ship Solomon Salts, of Fall River, July 25th, a total loss on Fox Island. No further particulars. Ship Mary Mitchell, formerly Manchu, a total loss in the ice near St. Lawrence Island; when last seen, her masts were out, and the ice all round.

DIARY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1861.

October 25. WEDNESDAY [5 4 6 24 0 8 12 26

20. First quarter, November 1, 5-23 A.M.

THE Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1861.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

NEWS.

By the American ship Architect, which arrived yesterday, we have news from Europe and the United States.

The English news extends to the 26th July, three weeks later than we have received direct. The California papers give no extracts from English papers, but we learn that there had been no event of great importance. Consols were 96½. The Parliamentary Oaths (Jews) Bill had been thrown out in the House of Lords. The Ecclesiastical Titles' Bill had been read a second time in the House of Commons. Crowds of people still continued to attend the Great Exhibition. And this is literally all the English news the papers before us contain.

THE FOREIGN EUROPEAN NEWS IS STILL MORE SCANTY.

There had been an insurrection in Madrid of course, for we never received a batch of European news in which there was not a Spanish insurrection. LOUIS NAPOLEON'S ministry had resigned, (why does not appear), and that most imperial of republicans would not accept their resignation.

IN THE UNITED STATES, THE QUESTION OF WHO WAS TO BE THE NEW PRESIDENT, GENERAL SCOTT AND DANIEL WEBSTER WERE SPOKEN OF.

We regret to observe that the last-named eminent statesman is in a very precarious state of health.

An expedition for the invasion of Cuba had sailed from New Orleans, but was closely pursued by some American men-of-war, and the coast of the island was so guarded by Spanish and English men-of-war, that it was hardly probable the "sympathisers" would be able to effect a landing. If any of them fall into the hands of the States, that on the 4th July an insurrection had broken out in Cuba, which was too strong for the Government, and that if the expected forces from America should land, the whole island would be in the hands of the Spaniards. This, however, was by some considered a mere prospect to procure recruits for the invading army.

FROM CALIFORNIA THE NEWS IS NOT SO EXCITING AS BY THE LATE ARRIVALS.

There is evidently a reaction against the proceedings of the Vigilance Committee, and a sounder state of feeling was growing up. The last outrage upon the laws of humanity had turned the scale, but still the ruffianism of the State was too strong for the respectable people to make head against the Vigilance Committee for a short time, but there were signs of a "good time coming." A very large portion of the town of Marysville was destroyed by fire on the 2nd September. The loss was estimated at \$500,000 dollars, and on the 10th nearly the whole of the buildings that escaped from the first fire were burnt down. The elections were nearly over, and the "democratic ticket" was said to have been returned. Mr. BIGLER was expected to be the new Governor.

WE GIVE THE ALCAZAR'S SUMMARY OF THE NEWS BY THE STEAMER IN THE NEXT PAGE.

THE ESTIMATES.

This is the third year in which the Estimates of the Ways and Means and of the probable Expenditure of the Colonial Government of New South Wales have been prepared after the new model recommended by the Lords of the Treasury; and the more familiar this model becomes to the public, the more is its superiority over the old practice understood and appreciated.

It is also the first year in which the Estimates do not include the revenue and expenditure of the Port Phillip District, and the separate colony of Victoria; a circumstance which embraces our endeavour to compare the present with former Estimates.

THE ESTIMATE OF THE PROBABLE REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1862, COMPARED WITH THE ACTUAL REVENUE OF THE YEAR 1860, IS AS FOLLOWS:—

Estimated Revenue for 1862, in 1860, £165,000. £142,181.

Duty on Spirits distilled in the colony. 8,000. 2,550.

Port and Harbour Dues. 10,000. 6,575.

Land Sales. 15,000. 11,731.

Rents, exclusive of Land Assessment on Stock. 8,000. 10,716.

Auction Duty. 3,000. 2,583.

Licenses. 34,715. 29,463.

Postage. 15,000. 13,446.

Fines and Forfeitures. 2,533. 2,450.

Fees of Officers. 9,110. 10,752.

Sale of Government Property. 500. 466.

Rembursements. 2,925. 3,195.

Miscellaneous. 775. 768.

Total. £230,998. £241,473.

The total amount of revenue estimated for next year exceeds the actual revenue of last year by £43,425, or eighteen per cent.

THE REVENUE EXPECTED FROM CUSTOMS

shows an excess of £22,181, or fifteen and a-half per cent. The increase anticipated from the several heads of Customs is—from Duty on Spirits imported, £10,486, or upwards of twelve per cent.; from Duties on Tobacco imported, £4,529, or upwards of eleven per cent.; and from Ad valorem duties on Foreign Goods imported, £7,166, or rather more than forty per cent. This high estimate for foreign goods is doubtless based on the expectations formed with regard to the effects of our gold-fields upon our population and our commerce.

The Duty on Spirits distilled in the colony is expected to yield an increase of £3,150, or eleven per cent.

The Port and Harbour Dues an increase of £4,425, or upwards of seventy per cent.—another indication of what the Government expect from our recent discovery.

The Assessment on Stock beyond the Settled Districts is estimated at an advance of £1284, or less than eight per cent.; while the Auction Duty is taken at a decrease of £583, or sixteen per cent.

Licenses show an estimated increase of £5,192, of which licenses to retail fermented and spirituous liquors give £4,870, or eighteen per cent.

The Post Office revenue, which, in each of the previous estimates since the reduced rates of postage came into operation, was expected to fall off, is expected to yield next year an increase of £4,354, or nearly thirty-two per cent.

We now come to the Estimates of Expenditure.

The Supplementary Estimate for last year was £17,237, including Port Phillip; the Supplementary Estimate for the present year, of course exclusive of Port Phillip, is £26,148; being an advance of £911, or upwards of five per cent.

The total expenditure estimated for the year 1862, including the Civil List, Customs, Excise, and Endowment of the Sydney University is £291,900.

The actual expenditure of 1860, including ditto, was £230,978.

Increase, being nearly 27 per cent. £61,822.

The heads of the expenditure to be provided for by vote are as follows:—

Estimate Expenditure for 1862, in 1860, £165,000. £142,181.

Establishments. 109,530. 74,482. 35,138.

Pensions, &c. 600. 492. 8.

Coroners' 1,400. 1,793.

Charitable allowances. 5,965. 4,315. 1,680.

Education. 16,075. 14,894. 1,181.

Medical. 4,512. 2,231. 2,281.

Police and Gaols. 22,873. 14,045. 8,828.

Works and Buildings. 16,385. 16,098. 2,817.

Roads, streets, and bridges. 8,050. 6,357. 1,693.

Sundries. 12,460. 9,800. 2,660.

Total. £199,900. £144,367. £55,533.

Thus the supplies which the Council are called upon to vote for the service of 1862, exceed the expenditure of 1860 by £55,500, or upwards of thirty-eight per cent.

The head under which the largest increase occurs is that of Establishments, which show an advance of £35,000, or more than FORTY-SEVEN per cent.

The second in magnitude is that of Education, which shows an increase to expend next year £8,800 more than was expended last year, an increase at the enormous rate of nearly SIXTY-THREE per cent.

We trust that when these Estimates are under consideration in Council, no honorable member will be absent from his post through any fault of his own. We shall keep a close eye on the Weekly Reports of Divisions, and compile from them a tabular view of the attendances therein recorded.

EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

SEVERAL paragraphs respecting steam vessels leaving England for these colonies have appeared in the Hobart Town papers, and been copied by our Melbourne and Sydney contemporaries. We think it advisable to say that there is no foundation for these reports. The English news in Sydney is later than that received at any of the neighbouring ports, and no such arrangements as those referred to had been made up to our latest dates.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE SPEAKER, Tuesday, Minutes past three.

Mr. COWPER stated, that having heard from the hon. Chairman of the Board of Education that the Education Committee had proposed to move with reference to these schools had been already given to withdraw this notice.—Leave granted.

Mr. NICHOLS asked leave to withdraw the motions which he had given notice with reference to Denominational Education, having understood from the Secretary of the Denominational Board that the report of the latter gave more than the information asked for.—Leave granted.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table a copy of the Bank Returns, made in pursuance of the Act of Council, inquiring the preparation and publication of these returns. 2. Copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State with enclosures, relating to the immigration of persons said to have been concerned in Chartist rioting. 3. A Despatch relating to the Customs Establishments.

These documents were ordered to be printed.

NEPEAN BRIDGE BILL.

Mr. BROADBENT presented a petition from Mr. William Russell, praying that the above Bill might not be passed into a law, and objecting to it on the ground of an Act of Council, and assented to, giving him authority to erect such a bridge.

The petition was received, and Mr. BROADBENT gave notice of his intention to-day to move, that he be referred to the Committee on the Bill in question now sitting.

SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY.

Mr. LAMB moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the above Company, in forming the House that all the necessary rules had been complied with.

Mr. COWPER seconded the motion.

Mr. MARTIN enquired whether the hon. member was prepared to give evidence to show that any such company had been incorporated by an English Act of Parliament.

Mr. LAMB admitted that he had not thought it necessary to seek for a precedent, conceiving the matter too simple to require one, particularly at this stage.

Leave having been given and the Bill introduced, Mr. LAMB proposed to give notice of a motion for referring such Bill to a Select Committee. He proposed, however, to omit his own name from this committee, being himself interested in the company proposed to be incorporated.

Upon this, it was suggested by Mr. NICHOLS that as the hon. member for Sydney would not, according to Parliamentary usage, be able to vote upon a measure in which he was personally interested, it was not regular for him to make this motion. To this Mr. LAMB replied, that he had consulted with others, who were familiar with Parliamentary precedents, and had arrived at the conclusion that he would be perfectly regular in introducing this proposal. He took no part in its passage through the committee.—Ultimately, the notice alluded to was withdrawn by Mr. Lamb, and was given by Mr. COWPER for Friday next.

MR. WENTWORTH GAVE NOTICE OF HIS INTENTION ON THURSDAY NEXT, TO MOVE, IN REFERENCE TO THE DESPATCH OF EARL GREY, NO. 32, OF THE 22ND APRIL, 1851, PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE, BY THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, IN 1850.

Mr. NICHOLS, in reference to the Despatch of the Right Honorable Earl Grey, bearing date the 22nd April, 1851, on the subject of the Hon. General's Despatch to a grant of 2000 acres of land in this colony, are of opinion, 2. That such a Despatch is not a satisfactory answer to the Address adopted by the Legislative Council on the 18th of September 1850. 3. That the Despatch is not a satisfactory answer to the Address adopted by the Legislative Council on the 18th of September 1850. 4. That in the opinion of this Council the dignity of the Crown requires that "Equitable" as well as "Strict Legal Rights" should be secured to the landowners of the colony. 5. That the Despatch is not a satisfactory answer to the Address adopted by the Legislative Council on the 18th of September 1850. 6. That the Despatch is not a satisfactory answer to the Address adopted by the Legislative Council on the 18th of September 1850. 7. That the Despatch is not a satisfactory answer to the Address adopted by the Legislative Council on the 18th of September 1850. 8. That the Despatch is not a satisfactory answer to the Address adopted by the Legislative Council on the 18th of September 1850. 9. That the Despatch is not a satisfactory answer to the Address adopted by the Legislative Council on the 18th of September 1850. 10

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE AND THE ATLANTIC STATES.

(From the *Atta Californica*, September 9.)

THE P. M. S. ship, *St. George*, Captain Randall, arrived in our harbour this morning at five o'clock, bringing dates from New Orleans to the 6th of August, and from Liverpool to the 26th.

She has brought 350 passengers, and also a large mail.

By this arrival we have nine days later intelligence from Europe, from the Atlantic States, via Vera Cruz, Mexico, and the Pacific, and dates from Europe are to the 26th July.

The Revolution in Cuba—Probable United States Assistance!! Hungarians Flaming to Join the Patriots!! Departure of General Lopez, &c.

From telegraphic dispatches received at New Orleans dated at New York, August 6th, it is stated that no instructions have been given by the Government to prevent the organization and departure of expeditions to assist the Patriots of Cuba. It seems probable, however, that the Government of the United States has ordered the immediate concentration of a naval force in the Gulf of Mexico, and that the *Albatross* and *Comus*, U. S. N. T. United States A. S. of war Albany and steamer *Plymouth* sailed from Pensacola, and the sloop of war *Vermont*, at New York, received orders to proceed on the 6th of August to proceed in all haste to the Island of Cuba, in consequence of very heavy weather she was prevented from immediately obeying the order; and our Government has instructed the commanders of the fleet to be on the alert.

Known. Whatever they may be, however, the first assistance from the United States in aid of the Patriots has left its shores!

On Sunday, the 10th, the steamer *Pampero* departed from New Orleans, with five hundred men, arms, and munitions of war, under the command of General Narciso Lopez.

that there is a large number of Hungarian refugees, recently arrived in the United States. In descending the Mississippi river, the Pampero was loaded with arms and munitions on board six pieces of artillery, recently condemned and sold by the United States Government.

During the first day of the present voyage, several other vessels left New Orleans for Cuba. It is said that several other vessels, which had left other ports of the United States, via New York, Charleston, and Savannah, had been ordered to leave the coast of Florida, where they would embark about two thousand men, and proceed to two different points, on the Island of Cuba, and land them there. Another version represents that the Pampero would proceed directly to Neuva where General Lopez would land his men and munitions. For the present, however, we could go in search of the vessels of the expedition.

The Spanish Consul at New Orleans has, at a very heavy expense, chartered the steamer Cincinnati, to convey despatches to the Captain-General of Cuba, and to the Captain in the port of General Lopez. The Pampero is a small sloop, but of great speed, she having been first built for the U. S. Government; at present she is in the service of the Spanish Government. The success of the expedition of General Lopez depends almost to a certainty upon the relative speed of these two steamers. It is evident that the latter will bring us intelligence of stirring importance.

The Echuanotepe Difficulties.

We learn from the *N. O. Evening Postage*, of August 6th, by telegraphic dispatch from San Francisco, that the Government has decided to send Mr. Letcher immediately to Mexico with full instructions relative to the Tehuantepec difficulties. These instructions are said to be very favourable to the views of Mr. Letcher, and that the Government has ordered to be in readiness to transport Governor Letcher to Vera Cruz. The above is the only news of importance respecting the Tehuantepec question found in the American journals.

The *National Intelligencer* has reviewed its opinions relative to the subject, and now takes ground in opposition to the article published and taken from the *New York Courier and Enquirer*.

Important from Guayaquil—Revolution in Ecuador!—President Novoa Banished!—

By the *Panama Herald* of August 16, we are advised of a military outbreak and insurrection in the republic of Ecuador, and the expulsion of General Novoa, President of that country.

On the 17th ultimo, President Novoa left Quito, the capital, for the purpose of visiting his family at Guayaquil. On his approaching the city, he was met by a cavalcade of soldiers and newly-raised officers, who effected his arrest and detention in the office of the Intention of General Urbina, and pretence of forming an escort for the President and suite, surrounded him, then seized and made him their prisoner. A small vessel, called a man-of-war, was sent to the mouth of the Guayas river in the Guayaquil river, near its mouth. President Novoa was hurried down to this vessel, placed on board, and the vessel was ordered off.

She sailed under sealed orders, so that no one could know where she was going. Her Urbina immediately assumed the administration of the government, and is now at the head of the Republic. Great dissatisfaction exists among the people with President Novoa and his family, at the manner in which he has been disposed of, though no fears are entertained as to his entire safety. President Novoa and his family are being held in the large family at Guayaquil, who are distinguished by their hospita ties towards foreigners, especially Americans.

From Panama.

The arrival of the Northerner has furnished us with dates from Panama to the 15th ultimo. The papers received contain very little news of importance. The Northerner arrived at Panama on the 13th ultimo, her trip having occupied 29 days.

The Panama *Star* says: "We have not heard of a robbery being committed on the coast, and only one in any of our hotels, for two weeks past."

It is announced in the Panama *Herald* of the 14th ultimo, that the Panama Railroad will be opened from Navy Mile to Gatun, a distance of ten miles, on or about the 1st of September.

The steamer *Mermaid* then landed and received their passengers, and instead of waiting for the two miles of surf at Chagres.

(By Telegraph to New Orleans.)

The steamship *Pacific* had arrived at New York with dates from Liverpool to July 23rd, 1851.

ENGLAND. The debates of Parliament present little of interest. A division of opinion in the House of Lords on the subject of the Ecclesiastical Bill. The bill for the emancipation of the Jews has been rejected by the same body. The bill relating to Fugal Aggressors was adopted.

Another serious riot has taken place in Liverpool, during which three persons were killed and many others wounded.

AMERICA. The late W. W. Stock, cotton broker in Liverpool, has failed; the former for 60 millions livres sterling, and the latter for 30 millions livres sterling.

SPAIN. The army has been discovered in Madrid, and many arrests have taken place. A project for the arrangement of the public debt has been adopted.

formed, and Saldanha has taken control of public affairs, but without any apparent change in his political course.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian Government have caused many arrests to be made at Hamburg, which has created much agitation. 2

The Pacific. From Liverpool, brought to New York intelligence of a panic in the cotton market: New Orleans, fair, 5½; middling, N. O., and Mobile, 4½; New Orleans, English, 5½. The same day, from New York, 26th July, and brought to New York news of still another fall in cotton: Fair Orleans, 5½; Cottons English, advanced one-eighth.

Still Later.

Per steamer *Europa* we have dates from Liverpool to July 26th.

FRANCE.—Louis Napoleon has refused to accept the resignation of Ministers.

Commercial Summary.

Still a further decline in cotton. Fair Orleans, 5½; C. C. 5½; middling 4½.

Letters.—Paris to July 23rd, announces the recall of General Concha, and the appointment of General Sarrailh.

ment of General Cordova as his successor.

